FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 045 *5 March 1980*

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TANJUG: USSR INCREASINGLY UNABLE TO MEET CEMA OIL DEMAND

LD011312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague, March 1 (TANJUG)--The Soviet Union is less and less able to meet the rising oil consumption in the member countries of the COMECON. Last year, for instance, the COMECON countries had to import fifty million tons of oil from the OPEC countries, whereas the Soviet Union delivered them the rest of seventy million tons.

The COMECON countries are expected this year to consume 30 million tons of oil more than last year, i.e. a total of 150 million tons.

"The oil imports from the OPEC countries are to increase," writes the Prague daily SVOBODNE SLOVO, without elaborating by how much. It was said here earlier that the Soviet Union would not be in a position to cover the increase in the oil consumption of the COMECON countries in the next five-year plan.

The Soviet Union has so far delivered oil to the COMECON countries at prices lower by 25 percent than the world prices. Anyhow, they had to set aside over 10,000 million dollars for oil imports last year, and this year this is bound to increase.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNIONS CONFERENCE ENDS IN SOFIA

AU271942 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA)--The signing of a protocol here today marked the closing of the session of the chairmen of the central cooperative unions and councils of the CMEA member-countries. The session was attended by delegations of Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Today the session made a positive assessment of the results from the international cooperation of the cooperative unions for the 1975-80 period. The trade between the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union and Centrosoyuz (USSR) for these years has gone up three times, and that between the Central Cooperation Union and the Hungarian one 2.5 times. It has also been stressed that there exist still unexplored possibilities for further expanding of cooperation.

The participants approved the drafts of the section of the socialist countries to the paper entitled "Cooperatives in the Year 2000", and of the resolutions to be proposed at the forthcoming 27th Congress of the International Cooperative Union this October in Moscow.

The future plan for the works of the cooperative organizations for the 1981-1985 period was approved. It is scheduled to develop industrial cooperation between the unions and councils in the production of consumer goods, to activate the trade, as well as to cooperate in the training of personnel.

The next session is due next March in Budapest.

BULGARIA'S PARTICIPATION IN JOINT CEMA PROJECTS ANALYZED

AU031400 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 3 (BTA)--Joint projects represent a particularly promising form of integration. They ensure a higher degree of concentration and are more profitable, writes Mr Stoyan Radev, master of economic sciences in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

His article analyses the building of joint projects under the program of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, stressing that this was made possibly mainly owing to the readiness of the Soviet Union to make its raw materials available for the other countries of the socialist community.

Bulgaria is now participating in the construction of almost all the 30 joint projects built under the CMEA program. In this way she has secured for herself cellulose, asbestos, natural gas, mixed ammonia phosphate fertilizers, ferro-concentrates and the ferrochrome supplies for more than 12 years ahead. Bulgaria is supplying machines and equipment, building materials, industrial consumer goods for projects in the Soviet Union, where she is also participating with labour force.

The author points out that the joint financing of integration projects makes it possible for the smaller CMEA member-countries to overcome the barriers put up by their own limited national pecuniary and material resources. He notes that Bulgaria should make her participation in the building of joint projects more active so that she can restrict to the minimum the Western supplies and thus to cut to the minimum the expenditure of convertible currency.

It is stressed in the article that good possibilities are at hand to increase the Bulgarian machine and equipment supplies for the joint projects. Particularly good are this country's possibilities in the manufacture of mechanical-handling equipment, electronical and electrical engineering articles as well as machine tools.

The author thinks a substantial rise is possible in the credit element in joint construction, which is to correspond to the growing significance of the processes of socialist economic integration.

BRIEFS

SEA LAW EXPERTS CONFERENCE--The seventh session of the CEMA working group of sea law experts opened today in Varna with the participation of delegates from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and Hungary. The session is devoted to problems of the international sea law. Today the participants in the session visited the Varna ferry boat complex and were briefed on the organization of the work of this floating "bridge of friendship", which is carrying out most of the trade exchange transport between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU]

GDR: WEST CONTINUES TO OBSTRUCT PROGRESS AT MBFR TALKS

AU032058 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 1-2 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Peter Schlick commentary: "Futile NATO Concept"]

[Text] At the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe the Western representatives are repeatedly continuing their futile attempts to set up new obstacles on the road to a first reduction agreement. At Thursday's plenary session British delegate Jackson again attempted to present the NATO "armament control proposals," which were formulated together with the Brussels missile decisions, to the socialist countries as a constructive negotiating offer.

The proposals of the West, submitted at the end of the 19th round of negotiations in Vienna, clearly show how gravely the Brussels NATO decisions on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe are affecting the course of events in Vienna. Through these decisions the already achieved reconciliation of the two sides' positions on the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as well as other arms, and on freezing the number of troops stationed in central Europe, has been foiled.

The NATO proposals exclude the main military forces of that military alliance in central Europe--primarily the FRG and Great Britain--from any commitments to reduce their armed forces. What is more, the proposals even leave them the possibility of further increasing their troop strength. The essential contents of the NATO proposals are demagogic phrases about an alleged interest in confidence-building, stability in central Europe, and early progress in Vienna. This position ignores the fact that no effective easing of the military confrontation in central Europe can be achieved without the limitation and reduction of the large weapons stockpiles.

BULGARIAN DAILIES SCORE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ARMS

AU011500 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

["Unswerving Will for Action"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA)--In an editorial in connection with the international day for a struggle against nuclear weapons, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO morninger writes today: "Since the development of nuclear weapons one could hardly single out another moment in the most recent history of the world when the question of doing away with the nuclear arms race and of reducing and abolishing the nuclear arsenals was as topical as it is now. The activation of late of the imperialist and reactionary circles is directed against the very foundations of the process of detente in which they see the principal obstacle to their global hegemonistic ambitions. In their new bid to inspire life into the irretrievably failed policy 'from a position of strength' and to revise the established balance of power in the international arena in favour of the defenders of peace and progress, the most reactionary and militaristic circles in the West, in collusion with the Maoists, have openly staked on military strength, on the arms races and, above all, on the nuclear arsenals."

Emphasizing the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to preserve the firm foundations of the process of political and military detente, laid in the seventies, the party organ notes that "in order to materialize the possibilities which the consistent peace-loving and progressive forces in all the continents open for detente, today must still more actively, purposefully and insistently wage a struggle for frustrating Washington's intentions to impose a new round in the arms race."

"Under the cover of the slanderous propaganda about some 'Soviet threat' the military-industrial complex of the West is trying to ensure advantages for itself, to open a new stage in the arms race, to direct new, 'Eurostrategic' missiles against socialism", the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME notes in its article. "With this are in tune the Beijing leaders who justify the nuclear arms race so as to exploit the nuclear factor in their xpansionis. plans."

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that despite all its complexity the question of discontinuing the nuclear arms race is not insoluble. The consistent constructive policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism, the paper notes, is a good basis for achieving successes in this respect.

NARODNA ARMIYA CALLS 'ROGERS PLAN' THREAT TO PEACE IN BALKANS

AU011456 Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

["The 'Rogers' Plan'--A Threat to the Balkans"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA)--Commenting on the latest plan for the consolidation of the NATO positions in the face of the "growing Soviet danger", suggested by Bernard Rogers, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the bloc in Europe, NARODNA ARMIYA writes: "At first glance the 'Rogers' plan' is directed to the normalization of relations between Greece and Turkey. It is no secret, however, that the principal objective of the plan is the return of Greece to the military organization of NATO." Noting that both Turkey and Greece for the time being reject the plan, the paper points out that the removal of the restrictions on air traffic over the Aegean "constitutes a door to carry it through."

"It is perfectly clear", the commentary in NARODNA ARMIYA reads, "that the 'Rogers' plan' is directed to intensifying the American military presence in Greece and Turkey aimed at making up for the losses in the Near and Middle East which secured a manoeuvering ground for aggression against the Soviet Union and control of the oil sources in these areas. Besides this, the plan is prejudicial to the good relations the Balkan nations have maintained with each other in the last years. It is a threat to peace in the Balkans," the army newspaper emphasizes.

ADN: CSCE SCIENTIFIC FORUM CONCLUDES IN HAMBURG

LD031028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0844 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--A scientific forum of states which signed the CSCE Final Act ended here today. The 2-week deliberations were attended by a GDR delegation, leaded by Prof Dr Claus Grote, general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Together with other socialist states' delegations GDR scientists pointed to the indivisible link between the continuation of the policy of detente, securing peace and promoting international scientific cooperation. They stressed the need for the all-round implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. The scientists from the socialist countries energetically repudiated attempts by certain Western delegations, especially from the United States, to misuse the forum for interference in their internal affairs.

The forum adopted a document containing recommendations for scientific cooperation between the Helsinki participating countries.

IRANIANS PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIALIST 'SUPERPOWERS'

AU271034 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

["Anti-American Demonstration of More than 100,000 Inhabitants of Tehran"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 26 (ATA)--The streets of the Iranian capital were again turned yesterday into arenas of powerful anti-American demonstrations organized by the broad masses of the people. More than 100,000 persons shouting anti-American slogans such as "Death to the Americans", "Down With the U.S.A.", and carrying effigies of the chieftain of American imperialism, Carter, marched through the streets of Teheran and finally gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy, which continues to be occupied by the Iranian students. There, the participants in demonstration once again expressed their support for the action of the students against this espionage center of American imperialism and forcefully reiterated the demand of the Iranian people for the extradition of dictator Pahlavi and all the wealth he has plundered. Attending this grand anti-American manifestation were also the President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and other top Iranian officials.

In an interview with the press Bani-Sadr again condemned the military aggression of the Soviet social-imperialists against Afghanistan and reiterated the support of the Iranian people for the struggle of the Afghan people. Meanwhile, the news agencies report on the further concentration of the Soviet troops, stationed in Afghanistan, in the vicinity of the border with Iran. These provocative actions by the Soviet social-imperialists are a continuation of similar actions perpetrated some days ago and are closely linked with their aims to further extend their occupation in that region.

The imperialist policy the two superpowers are pursuing in the Persian Gulf, the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet social-imperialists and the blackmail and pressure by American imperialism against Iran, all these are forcefully being exposed also by the international public opinion.

SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF IRANIAN TERRITORY PART OF AGGRESSION POLICY

AU022055 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Mar 80 AU

[Text] While continuing to concentrate troop and military equipment along occupied Afghanistan's border with Iran, the Soviet social-imperialists are also engaged in open provocations against Iran's territory. Thus a number of aircraft of the Soviet social-imperialists have on several occasions violated Iran's airspace. This report was broadcast by the Iranian news agency PARS, noting that two Soviet military MiG aircraft and one helicopter have twice violated Iran's airspace along the border region of (Hajjiabad) in Iran's northeast area. On the same day two military helicopters crossed the border near the (Zatei) border post. However, they were forced to turn back to Afghanistan following counteraction by Iranian border guards.

The provocations, undertaken by the Soviet social-imperialists from Afghanistan against Iran, clearly show their aggressive intentions. By sending military aircraft and helicopters into the airspace of an independent and sovereign country like Iran the Soviet social-imperialists reveal even more clearly the characteristics of aggressors and occupiers who, when it comes to achieving their expansionist policy, stop at no crime, as they are actually doing against the Afghan people. The recent provocations against Iran are not something dissociated from the aggressive activity of the Soviet social-imperialists. They are closely connected with the whole concentration of their naval fleet in the nearby area of the Persian Gulf alongside the fleet of the American imperialists and with the provocative demonstration of force from Afghanistan in the vicinity of Iran. They are part and parcel of their policy of aggression and occupation.

STRUGGLING CHINESE FACTIONS CAUSING INTERNAL STRIFE, CRISES

AU281044 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, February 28 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article that the revisionist party in China is ever more being corroded by the strifes among various factions. These days, PEOPLE'S DAILY once again wrote about this problem threatening those who "oppose" the party and "do not submit" to the decisions of the Central Committee. It made appeals "to save the party".

The struggle among factions has existed ever since the founding of the Communist Party of China. Thus, the recent developments are not something extraordinary for it, but a continuation and an integral part of its line. "The strife among factions which has existed since the founding of the Communist Party of China, says Comrade Enver Hoxha in his work 'Imperialism and the Revolution', has meant that a correct Marxist-Leninist line has not been laid down in this party, and it has not been guided by Marxist-Leninist thought...Mao Zedong himself has advocated the need for the existence of 'two lines' in the party. According to him, the existence and struggle between two lines is something natural, is a manifestation of the unity of the opposites, is a flexible policy which unites in itself both loyalty to principles and compromise". In fact, by advocating the existence of two lines in the party, Mao has always played the game of factions. Abandoning the principled struggle in the ranks of the party, he has sought and has made unprincipled compromises with various factional groups to oppose the other groups which endangered his power at a certain time, thus to strengthen his own positions. As a result of this line, and strifes among factions, up to the use of weapons, the Communist Party of China knows 11 big purges of factions described as "left", "ultra-left" and "right-wing". During the last decade of his power alone, after inciting the socalled "Cultural Revolution", which in fact represented a bitter struggle of factions in the fold of the Chinese party in their continuous struggle for the seizure and the holding of the power through a palace putsch on an all-China scale, Mao, in collaboration with Lin Piao purged the faction of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. It is again he, who in collaboration with Zhou Enlai, after liquidating Lin Piao as a "plotter", rehabilitated Deng whom he discharged later on. As is known, rehabilitated once more in the high posts in the party and state power after Mao's death and the elimination of the "four", Deng openly began the revenge against his adversaries and rivals in the struggle for power. A continuation and reflection of this reality is also the present-day situation in the fold of the Chinese revisionist party.

Actually, continues the article, those who make the law in China are the most reactionary factions linked with the bureaucratic military cast and whose aim in the internal plane is the establishment of an open fascist dictatorship, whereas in the external plane, the pursuit of a social-imperialist policy of blackmail and aggression against the sovereign countries. It is understandable that such a policy in China too, could not but be accompanied with the brutal oppression of the rights of the labouring masses with the elimination of the rivals in the struggle for power within the ruling class, with the complete liquidation of those demagogic forms of the bourgeois democracy, which capital as a class utilizes in "calm" situations to replace the persons in the presidential and governmental chairs, to build the image of a democracy in operation and to deceive in this way the labouring masses. This is what is happening in China.

Now **PEOPLE'S DAILY** threatens the factionists in the fold of Chinese revisionist party, that is the rivals of the faction in power with "stern measures". "The factionist cadres who do not accept to be corrected" stresses it, "should be dismissed". The public threats and pressure of the central organ of the Chinese revisionists reflects the fact that the struggle for power in the revisionist party of China has been aggravated to the extent it could not be kept in secrecy. Its open outburst is linked with a series of internal and external factors. We may mention among other things that the Chinese economy is in a very difficult position.

As is known, facing a situation without any perspective the revisionist chieftains themselves, who clamourously proclaimed the "four modernisations" which would work out a "miracle", which would bring about the "boom" in the Chinese economy, were finally obliged to announce the "reexamination" of their adventurous schemes and to deeply truncate them. But even after these steps, reality remains quite gloomier. This situation weighs heavily on the Chinese people. The broad labouring masses of the town and countryside, have expressed their dissatisfaction through various demonstrations and revolts that have taken place in Tienanmen Square too. In this situation, in order to consolidate its positions, the faction in power is in need of "a Turkish head". It is for this that it links the struggle against the factionist "cadres" in "leading posts" with the fate of the "four modernisations". Thus it is aimed at making them responsible for the grave situation in the Chinese economy, and at the same time, at settling accounts with the adversaries, the old feuds, etc. On their part the latter, too, strive to exploit the situation in their favour. This clearly follows if we bear in mind the fact that "the new historic period" is linked with the faction in power. Hence, its rivals charge this faction that it bears the responsibility for the failures recorded during this period. They, too, exploit the grave existing situation, to settle accounts.

It must be said, the newspaper points out, that the open outbreak of the factional strife, which is conducted in China now, is also linked with the discredit of Chinese social-imperialism on the international arena as close ally of U.S. imperialism and of the most reactionary regimes, as a power which unleashes aggressions, as was the case of Vietnam, as a power which implements a policy of blackmail and provocations, as it is again doing with Vietnam and Laos, as a power which cynically violates every international right in the relations among the states, as its stand towards our country showed. It is understandable that all these have made that China's position on the international arena fall to the ground. The rival factions in the fold of the Chinese revisionist party employ this situation, too, to accuse one another, certainly not from principled positions, but as a weapon in their struggle for power.

Irrespective of the aims of one faction or the other and the endeavours of the factions of the same revisionist clan, the existing situation in the Chinese revisionist party reflects the deep and complete degeneration and the crisis in which it is plunged. The Chinese revisionist PEKING REVIEW, being compelled to admit this reality, writes that "there exists a great number of comrades whose opinion has been completely or partially confounded". It is PEOPLE'S DAILY itself, which reflecting in fact the deep and irreparable crisis of confidence among the members of the Chinese revisionist party and Chinese people, demanded recently from them "unconditional" submission to the decisions adopted by the leading organs, that is a blind submission. In this way the Chinese revisionist leaders seek, through the dictate of the club, to consolidate the power of the old and new bourgeoisie in China and the foreign policy of superpower, based on the notorious theory of "three worlds".

Basing its whole existence and activity in an anti-Marxist ideology, such as "Mao Zedong's thought", the Chinese revisionist party, regardless of the fact that which faction will remain in its leadership, will, certainly, be corroded still more by the internal contradictions and the strife among the factions, like all other revisionist parties, till its very end, when the Chinese proletariat and working masses will descend in the battlefield and hurl the revisionist traitors in the garbage bin of history. The temporary victory of one or the other factions does not save them from this inevitable end, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT concludes.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU291706 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 29 February broadcast a 6-minute recorded dispatch on a meeting held today by the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. The report states that the meeting had the following agenda: 1--The tasks of the Democratic Front organization in the campaign for the elections of people's councils and people's courts; 2--Discussions; and 3--Approval of the appeal to be issued on this occasion by the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

The report then states that Xhorxhi Robo, general secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front, presented a report pertaining to the first item on the agenda and was followed by several members of the council who debated the report. The Democratic Front's appeal to the Albanian people for the elections was then approved by the council.

The dispatch goes on to say that Ramiz Alia, deputy chairman of the General Council, then made a brief closing speech, a 4-minute recording of which was broadcast. In the speech Alia briefly reviewed the tasks confronting the Democratic Front in organizing the election campaign. He stated that the current situation requires that everyone exhibit a high degree of mobilization in carrying out all economic, political and ideological tasks, as well as a high degree of revolutionary initiative. In a brief reference to the international situation, Alia said:

"We must always take into consideration that, side by side with the consolidation of the struggle of the peoples and the growth of the revolution against imperialism and social-imperialism, the situation in the world continues to be troubled and full of dangers. The aggressiveness of the superpowers, be it U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism or others, has increased. The threats and blackmail against Iran and the Arab peoples on the part of U.S. imperialism; the brutal fascist aggressive intervention of the Soviets in Afghanistan, and so forth--all this indicates a growth of aggressiveness and dangers threatening the world.

"Under these circumstances, we are confronted with the fundamental tasks of being constantly vigilant. Our task is to struggle to strengthen the unity of the people around the party, to consistently wage the class struggle and to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This means that we must have a strong economy, because the stronger our economy is the stronger will be Socialist Albania and our defense."

Alia concludes by saying that this requires that all economic and other tasks stipulated in the plan must be fulfilled successfully.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA BOOK--Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Reports and Speeches, 1976-77," which contains material covering the period January 1976 to October 1977, has come off the press. Most of the documents contained in the book have been published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR REVIEWS WORLD POLITICAL SITUATION

AU041950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense: "In the Interest of Socialism and Peace: The Czechoslovak People's Army is Fulfilling its Mission;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HAS BEEN MARKED BY A SHARP ESCALATION OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM, PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS ON THE ONE HAND AND THE FORCES OF CAPITALISM, WAR AND REACTION ON THE OTHER HAND.

IN THIS HISTORICAL STRUGGLE THE CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN FAVOR OF SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY ARE INCREASINGLY GAINING GROUND AND THE ROLE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IN SOLVING WORLD POLITICAL PROBLEMS IS GROWING IN IMPORTANCE. THE PRESENT WORLD DEVELOPMENTS CONFIRM THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY ABOUT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM AND THE GRADUAL TRANSITION OF THE WORLD TO SOCIALISM AS A NEW, SOCIALLY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY MORE PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM.

The countries of the socialist community are advancing with assurance, are successfully fulfilling the tasks of constructing a socialist society and overcoming the difficulties and problems connected with it; their economies and their political influence are growing in strength.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech in Berlin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR: "IN TODAY'S STORMY WORLD WE, THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, HAVE FIRM GROUND UNDER OUR FEET. WE HAVE CREATED IT OURSELVES WITH OUR EFFORTS FOR THE IRRESISTIBLE PROGRESS OF OUR ECONOMY, BY DEVELOPING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, INSURING STEADY GROWTH OF OUR PEOPLES' LIVING STANDARDS AND BY CONSOLIDATING OUR DEFENSE WITH JOINT EFFORTS. OUR BONDS ARE DEEP AND MULTIFACETED AND WE ARE LEARNING TO COOPERATE IN AN EVER BETTER MANNER."

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the peace program of the 24th and the 25th CPSU congresses and thanks to a creatively applied policy of detente, which has the full support of the countries of the socialist community, several successes have been achieved in past years in the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The relaxation of international tension has become the main and prevailing trend in world politics.

The Imperialists' Adventurous Course

Further advancement of this process is hampered by imperialist forces, especially in the United States and other NATO countries, which regard the relaxation of international tension as an obstacle to their aggressive intentions. Toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this year they resorted to dangerous steps that seriously aggravate the situation and threaten peace in the world. They are trying to solve the antagonistic contradictions of the capitalist world by pursing a policy of diktat vis-a-vis other countries of the same social system and strive to deal from a position of strength with the socialist states, developing countries and the world revolutionary and democratic movement. Recently, they have been fanning a war psychosis, promoting militarism and interfering in the internal affairs of other nations.

U.S. imperialist circles have been preparing their attack on detente in the world for a long time. It was manifested at the Washington session of the NATO Council in May 1978, which adopted the decision to permanently increase the military budgets of the states of the Atlantic Alliance. By the mid-eighties the military budget of the United States is to exceed $200 billion; the main attention is focused on reinforcing nuclear missiles and on setting up modern military bases that are located far away from the United States but ever closer to the countries of the socialist community. Apart from other areas, the United States is implementing its plans in the Middle East and in the area of the Indian Ocean. With expansionist aims in mind, it is building military forces and devices designated for rapid deployment in the areas which the U.S. ruling circles proclaim as their alleged "vitally important regions."

All that is full harmony with their openly proclaimed claims to play the leading role in the world, with the attempt to dictate the U.S. system in any part of the world, to any state, by any means conceivable.

It is clear even to those who are not military experts that behind those declarations are concrete military plans aimed at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Last June the Soviet-American SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons was signed in Vienna, a treaty that evoked all over the world justified hopes that it will become an effective means of reducing armament and relaxing international tension. In spite of all declarations of President Carter about the balance of power anchored in the SALT II treaty, the treaty's adversaries in the United States, who represent the interests of the military-industrial complex, have taken advantage of the debate in the U.S. Senate on the agreement to launch a militaristic campaign about an alleged lag of the U.S. military strength behind the Soviet Union. This unfavorable process was strengthened and corroborated by President Carter's decision at the beginning of 1980 to indefinitely postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty. That decision is at variance with his previous positions.

Those facts are evidence that the U.S. administration did not and does not want to seek mutually acceptable measures to eliminate the threat of war, which is the most important problem of the present. That cannot but evoke the concern of the world public.

Under the Banner of Anticommunism

In December 1979, at a session of the NATO supreme organs, the United States imposed on its allies acceptance of new American medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment in many West European countries. This was a grave step which upset world strategic parity. The U.S. ruling circles responded to the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at relaxing tension in the military sphere in Europe by exerting pressure on and literally silencing those of their West European allies who displayed the positive will to negotiate with the Soviet Union on its proposals.

By using all possible ideological means they are striving to prove an alleged growth of the "military threat" posed by the Soviet Union and the defensive Warsaw Pact alliance and to deny the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor the Warsaw Pact are preparing themselves for an armed attack on other countries, nor would they ever think of making such an attack. That is confirmed by the more than 60-year-old foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union and by the almost 25-year-long endeavor of the Warsaw Pact to eliminate the threat of war in Europe and in other parts of the world. It is also borne out by the declarations of Soviet representatives that the Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military supremacy in any region and in any arms system.

U.S. imperialism is trying to drag all parts of the world into its anti-Soviet campaigns, conducted in the spirit of anticommunism, and to foist those campaigns on several developing countries, especially in Asia and in Africa. On those continents progressive transformations are taking place, brought about by the nations' efforts to attain liberation, independence and economic and social progress. Reaction in the imperialist countries, however, presents those transformations as a threat to peace and the cause of the worsening position of the working people in the capitalist states and attributes them to the so-called "subversive activity" of the socialist states.

Imperialism's Main Gendarme

In the course of the last year the representatives of the United States aggravated their relationship with Iran. Washington is threatening the Iranian people with military and economic sanctions, misery and poverty if they fail to accept American ultimatums, because--as a result of the Iranian people's longing for independence and economic and social progress-it lost with the collapse of the shah's regime not only an ally but also important military bases near the border of the Soviet Union. Washington is not concealing the negative consequences of that loss and because it failed to implement its plans to build similar installations on the Soviet-Afghan border, U.S. espionage services organize--under the auspices of their government--subversive activity against the Afghan people, who, after the revolution of April 1978 embarked upon the path of freedom and independence. The efforts and the determination of the progressive forces of that country to bring about democratic transformations--under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--are being presented as a threat to peace in Asia.

Together with Maoists the United States is granting extensive military aid to Pakistan, where reactionary Afghan rebels are being trained with the participation of American and Chinese specialists.

It is attacking with unprecedented hysteria the Soviet aid to Afghanistan although it was granted at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government, in harmony with the treaty on friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation which Afghanistan and the USSR signed in December 1978 and in keeping with Article 51 of the UN Charter on collective and individual defense.

The Soviet Union's aid, which was called forth by the policy of inteference in the internal affairs of the country by imperialist and reactionary circles, does not pursue any goals other than the protection of Afghanistan against external threats.

In his speech before voters in the Moscow Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "I WANT TO DECLARE WITH ALL DUE RESOLUTENESS: WE WILL BE WILLING TO PULL OUT OUR TROOPS AS SOON AS ALL FORMS OF INTERFERENCE FROM THE OUTSIDE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN ARE DISCONTINUED. LET THE UNITED STATES INSURE THAT, ALONG WITH AFGHANISTAN'S NEIGHBORS, AND THE SOVIET MILITARY AID WILL CEASE TO BE INEVITABLE."

The effort to halt the revolutionary process in developing countries, the attempt to upset the military balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe, the reliance on military strength in solving international problems, the unification of foreign policy efforts of the imperialist states, the actual playing into the hands of the Maoists' hegemonist aims, the postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and thus in the immediate vicinity of our frontiers--all that demonstrates the efforts of the U.S. ruling circles and the NATO command to pursue, vis-a-vis the countries of the socialist community, a policy from the "position of strength," a policy based not on mutually beneficial cooperation, but on increasing tension.

Simultaneous with the feverish pursuit of armament, the reactionary circles in the West are intensifying the ideological struggle against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. They have taken the course of interfering in the affairs of those countries under the spurious pretext of the "defense of human rights," by supporting subversive elements, organizing espionage and concentrating their efforts against the reinforcement of the unity and defense capability of the socialist states.

In the last few weeks U.S. reactionary circles have been increasingly resorting to arrant slanders and provocations and have even declared sanctions against the Soviet Union. The openly militaristic and hegemonistic platform of the United States and the entire complex of measures of the American Government, such as the discontinuation of deliveries of goods for which contracts had already been signed, the suspension of talks on a number of questions of mutual relations, the unilateral violation of intergovernmental agreements and treaties, the tug of war about the Olympic games in Moscow--all that not only demonstrates the unreliability of the United States as a partner in international relations but also exposes the hysterical attempt of the U.S. ruling circles to block international efforts for reducing the threat of war, consolidating peace and curbing the arms race. Those actions, imbued with anticommunism, declared by the President of the United States, are intended to harm the countries of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, and to justify the policy of further armament and increasing military expenditures in the West.

This line is aimed at liquidating the fruits of peaceful cooperation in the conditions of detente and at returning the world to the period of the "cold war" and even to the policy of "brinkmanship."

A Consistent Program of Peace

The narrowing of imperialism's potential to impose its will on other countries and nations evokes sharp reaction among its political representatives. It is imperative to place in opposition to this policy the strength, the united approach and determination of peace-loving nations to prevent imperialism from regaining world domination.

The militaristic policy of the U.S. sharply contrasts with the peaceful, purposeful line of the Soviet Union aimed at deepening peaceful coexistence, halting the arms race and expanding peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation. The CSSR, together with other countries of the socialist community, fully supports the purposeful peace program of the Soviet Union. The 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed: "THE NEW SOVIET INITIATIVE SHOWS CONVINCINGLY IN THE EYES OF THE WHOLE WORLD THAT TO ACHIEVE THOSE GOALS, TO DEVELOP PEACEFUL COOPERATION ON OUR CONTINENT, IT IS NECESSARY TO NEGOTIATE WITHOUT DELAY, ON THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY."

We do not want war because we know what suffering it brings to mankind. We still all too vividly remember how much hardship and human suffering was necessary and how many lives had to be sacrificed to defeat fascism. There is no country in the world that paid as much for its freedom and for the freedom of others as the Soviet Union, which paid with the lives of 20 million citizens. Therein lies the convincing nature of the Soviet Union's policy of peace and the source of its determination to prevent a repetition of history.

The peaceful mission and the peace efforts of the countries of the socialist community do not mean that they will allow the imperialist states to deal with them from a position of greater strength. At the joint session of the Central Committees of the CSSR, Czech and Slovak national fronts, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, stressed: "IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL FACT THAT TODAY THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM, THE FORCES OF PROGRESS AND PEACE IN THE WORLD, HAVE AN INCOMPARABLY FIRMER POSITION THAN EVER BEFORE. TODAY THE BALANCE OF POWER IS NOT SUCH THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO BEG FOR PEACE. THE SAFEGUARDING OF PEACE, THE CONSOLIDATION OF SECURITY, THE HALTING OF THE ARMS RACE AND DISARMAMENT CORRESPOND TO THE INTERESTS AND VITAL NEEDS OF THE NATIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES. A PERSISTENT STRUGGLE, HOWEVER, HAS TO BE WAGED TO ATTAIN THOSE GOALS."

The policy of the socialist countries, in which the CSSR takes an active part, combines consistent love for peace with readiness to resolutely resist an aggressor. The defence of the socialist community is a collective task of all countries of the Warsaw Pact, as it is stressed in several documents of the fraternal communist and workers parties. The main pillar of that defence alliance is the Soviet Union, whose armed forces have passed many a hard test in the 62 years of their existence, from which they always emerged victorious.

An Alliance That Successfully Passed Many Tests

The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union represents for our people the certainty of peaceful construction of an advanced socialist society, of a happy life and a clear prospect for the future.

The Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] is linked with the Soviet Army by the firmest longstanding bonds, which were born in the joint battles against Hitlerite fascism and developed in the postwar years of socialist construction and its defense.

The Soviet Armed Forces are our army's example and with their all-round aid and with their cooperation the CSLA has been raising its preparedness to defend socialism.

This year, in which we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army, we are in particular recalling the relations of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. We will also recall the fact that 35 years ago, thanks to the CPCZ and especially to Comrade Klement Gottwald, the principle of building the new Czechoslovak Army according to the example of the Soviet Army--our liberator--was anchored in the Kosice government program.

In May of this year we also will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact which provides a reliable protection for the countries of the socialist community against aggression. The CSLA is a firm component of the international alliance of the armed forces of socialism and responsibly fulfills all tasks stemming from that. [paragraph continues]

The current military-political situation in Europe and our location on the western bastion of the socialist community commands us to vigilantly guard the achievements of socialism and with continuous combat readiness to meet any aggressive attempts of our imperialist class enemies.

Under the Party's Leadership

The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government are adopting the necessary measures aimed at strengthening the country's defense capability; they see to it that our army's combat preparedness and readiness continuously increases. Czechoslovakia's developed industry and its multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have made it possible for our army to be equipped with modern military technology in accordance with the demands of the scientific-technical revolution and the present-day armed forces.

The leading role of the party is deepening. The unity and the Marxist-Leninist character of the party organization in the army is strengthening. The all-round preparedness of the command and technical cadres and political workers is getting qualitatively better. The moral-political, expert and technical preparedness of the members of the army is being raised. The close contact between the army and the people is the lasting source of its strength.

In the past training year, the overwhelming majority of units, military schools and facilities fulfilled their tasks with excellent or good results. The political and work activity of commanders and soldiers, concentrating on decisive tasks of combat and political preparedness, considerably contributed to that. Many successes were achieved by workers of military enterprises and facilities in their efforts for a comprehensive fulfillment of last year's plan's tasks, for conservation of energy and material, for improving technological processes, for broadening their progressive work experience and for strengthening the work and military collectives.

Since the beginning of the 1979-80 training year we have been witnessing a great upsurge of political and work initiative among the members of our army. The challenge of the Kiev Bielocerkevski Tank Regiment, decorated with the Order of the Red Star, to fulfill the tasks of combat and political preparedness with excellent or good marks, has had a good response. This is expressed by the collective and individual pledges of CSLA members who--firmly rallied around the Communist Party--are striving for the strengthening of moral-political unity, for raising the combat and political preparedness and the fulfillment of all tasks entrusted to our army by the 15th CPCZ Congress. Compared with the preceding years, these tasks are more demanding and more complex. However, they are expressing the fundamental Leninist demand that EVERY REVOLUTION MUST BE CAPABLE OF DEFENDING ITS VICTORY AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS IT BRINGS TO THE MILLIONS-STRONG MASSES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Members of our army are fulfilling these tasks in close union with the soldiers of the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact. They are deepening their friendship and brotherhood with their comrades-in-arms and together with them they are prepared to defend their socialist fatherland and socialism.

In this year of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army we realize with extraordinary urgency the great value of our freedom and sovereignty and the efforts and sacrifices that had to be made during World War II to achieve them. We want to live in peace and work in peace for the further prosperity of our republic. Today, just as in the entire course of history, our nations are not preparing for any military conquests. But under the leadership of the CPCZ they are ready to defend what the preceding generations fought so hard for. For that we have enough strength, faithful allies and friends. In that is the guarantee that the working people can look with assurance and confidence to the future.

AUERSPERG DISCUSSES LENINIST BASE OF PRESENT USSR POLICY

AU041055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Pavel Auersperg, CPCZ Central Committee member: "The Lasting Validity of the Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: On the 110th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birthday"]

[Excerpts] The Only Alternative

At present, when circumstances in the world have substantially changed to the disadvantage of imperialism, and when the ideas of peaceful coexistence have become the only realistic and rational alternative in world development, imperialism is striving to camouflage its own counterrevolutionary policy of force and diktat by a juggling of ideas. The former danger of "Red militarism" has been replaced by the danger of a so-called Soviet military threat. The idea of noninterference--which is unacceptable to imperialism from class viewpoints and in which it correctly sensed the danger of protection for revolutionary development and for the defense of the vital interests of the peoples' anti-imperialist liberationist struggle--was thus distorted and made into a caricature. Outwardly it appears as though the imperialist policy has appropriated it, but it has lent it a distorted interpretation, cynically demanding noninterference in the processes and actions of imperialism, which represents an open and also a camouflaged export of counterrevolution. The well-known policy of noninterference and nonintervention of the West at the time of the aggressive course of Hitlerite fascism proceeded substantially from identical class motives, and the present Carter doctrine is doing the same. Both are characterized by extreme anti-Sovietism and by openly proclaimed, as well as concealed counterrevolutionary intentions, perhaps the only difference being that American imperialism today cannot manipulate through intermediaries like Hitler, but must itself play the role of world gendarme.

That is why the peace policy of socialism must actively ward off these imperialist endeavors by coming out with ever new--and ever more effective--initiatives for peace, security and disarmament. In doing so it must rely--as V.I. Lenin always had in mind--on the steadily growing internal and international defensive strength of socialism, if today's anti-peace plans of American imperialism, aimed against the world socialist community, are to be successfully frustrated. This is a necessary prerequisite for halting the continuing course of imperialism, aimed at escalating the armament race; for halting its counterattacks on the policy of detente; and also for thwarting its aggressive provocative course against the world liberationist movement. [paragraph continues]

A qualitatively new correlation of world class forces in favor of socialism and peace makes it realistically possible to put up the necessary resistance to the aggressive endeavors of imperialism and to wage an effective struggle to push through the peace perspectives that can keep international development on the tracks of equal and equivalent security, reduce the risks of a thermonuclear conflagration breaking out and make the just materialization of the peoples' anti-imperialist, liberationist aspirations easier.

This immutable conviction of the socialist foreign policy is of fundamental importance, particularly these days when the extraordinary aggressiveness of the most militant forces of imperialism is so clearly manifested. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has recently and so realistically declared: "Only strength and the sensible policy of peace-loving states, as well as the peoples' determination to thwart the dangerous plans of those claiming world hegemony can halt this aggressiveness."

The Past Has Taught Them Nothing

The Carter administration's present policy has created the most dangerous, explosive situation since 1945. With its acts it is professing allegiance to the ill-famed American doctrine of 1947 on containing communism by force and pressure on the socialist world. In 1947 its spiritual father, the well-known G. Kennan, had calculated the impact of this doctrine over 10-15 years.

During the present Afghan hysteria in the United States it was G. Kennan again who soberly declared, with the White House in mind: "It is a fact that to this very day there exists only one single basis for the unusual appraisal of Soviet motives--our own guesses...." In another place he adds: "The American reaction is characterized by a disturbing lack of balance, both in the analysis of problems, and in the choice of countermeasures."

Of course, the absence of sober and rational judgment is not merely a defect in the American President's personal and political qualities; nor is it only the consequence of preelection considerations, when his advisers constantly remind him of the appeal of Napoleon's pronouncement that "glory comes only in moments of great danger." The absence of such judgment is an expression of the global interest of U.S. imperialism in a revision of values, of a negation of the fruits of the policy of international detente, and of the effort to achieve the U.S. aim--the unrealistical aim of gaining power, prestige and becoming the most powerful military force in the world. It expresses U.S. imperialism's endeavor to turn Western Europe into a hostage of American missiles, to subordinate in harmony with Beijing the Asian and African countries to U.S. hegemony, and to insure that U.S. monopolies are not hindered in dominating the natural wealth of these countries and in continuing to gain billions in profits from this wealth.

Loyalty to Peace Program

The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy has had such a harsh experience that it will not let itself be intimidated, provoked or outmaneuvered. The nations of the world have the chance to convince themselves that, if there exists any certainty or guarantee at all in the present disturbed and complicated times, any Archimedes' principle, then it is the impressive principle-mindedness, calm, prudence and firmness of the Soviet Union. This positioniis the logical continuation of the Leninist legacy of the class, international and consistently peaceful nature of Soviet foreign policy, and it is also directly connected with the active defense of the results achieved with the policy of international detente, as well as with overcoming the grave risks to which this policy of international detente has been submitted in the past--and to which it is now being submitted, to a dangerous extent--by U.S. imperialism.

This line was unambiguously confirmed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who stressed in his latest statement: "In keeping with Lenin's legacy, we are always on the side of the peoples defending their freedom and independence, but we never make use of our assistance to put pressure on its recipients." This also applies to the collaboration of alliance, based on equal rights, between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is founded on an indivisible international solidarity that can be shaken neither by the convulsive ultimatums of the White House, nor by the delusive considerations inspired by it, considerations which are of advantage solely to the interests of the Afghan counter-revolution and of imperialism.

At the same time the USSR's resolute and firm stance with regard to the American administration's excesses has refrained from providing any pretext for casting any doubt at all on the USSR's dedicated attitude to the policy of international detente, which has asserted itself so well under the conditions of the seventies. The offensive and creative application of Leninist ideas on peaceful coexistence to the needs of the present and future development makes it almost fatefully necessary to do everything possible to avert a destructive thermonuclear conflict.

Not for a single moment have the Soviet Union and the socialist countries abandoned this line; at no time have they doubted it. They have never combined it with barren illusions and they always maintained a realistic stand. "Nobody will succeed in provoking us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his preelection statement. "Against the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish armament we place the doctrine of a consistent fight for peace and security in the world. We are loyal to the program formulated at the 24th and 25th congresses of our party."

This Leninist prognosis is backed by a force capable of warding off and frustrating each and every hostile attack against the socialist world; it is backed by the irreversible lesson taught by history--namely, that both the present and the future belong to the struggle waged for the realization of the ideas of peace, disarmament and international security, and to the victorious materialization of the Leninist ideas of peaceful co-existence and the cooperation of states and peoples on the basis of equal rights.

MINISTER EHRENBERGER REVIEWS FUEL, POWER SITUATION

AU041730 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of power and fuel: "We Are Determined To Fulfill the Tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress"]

[Summary] The conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session inspire the employees of the energy sector to follow up last year's results and to fulfill the tasks of the final year of the current Sixth 5-Year Plan.

"To Continue the Path Taken"

"The fact that in spite of considerable difficulties which emerged at the beginning of last year we succeeded in fulfilling and even in overfulfilling the coal extraction plan deserves appreciation. More than 124.6 million tons of coal were extracted; the plan was thus overfulfilled by almost 440,000 tons. The coal and lignite mines in Prievidza were the only basin that did not meet the planned extraction. Neither can we be satisfied that in our key basin, in North Bohemia, the planned removal of the overburden was not met by about 17 million cubic meters, which gives rise to serious concern over insuring the planned extraction in the North Bohemia brown coal mines in the future. In the underground mines, too, last year was not free of problems. Not everywhere did a timely and good-quality preparation of new mining facilities correspond to the intensity of the extraction of the coal reserves."

Last year the employees of our sector, especially in the coal industry, displayed immeasurable dedication and work heroism. Thanks to them, by the end of last year the state of coal reserves for consumer use was 2 million tons higher than the year before. The fuel reserves for the power industry were twice as large as those at the end of 1978 and reached almost 3 million tons of coal.

"The electric powerplants subordinated to our sector produced more than 57.5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity last year. The operation of the electric power stations has been successfully stabilized. Decisive tasks concerning the reconstruction of large production aggregates were fulfilled and a smoother operation of the distribution network was insured. The problems called forth by the large transformers' susceptibility to breakdowns, however, still persist." The commissioning of the first bloc of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant and of the international 750-kilovolt transmission line, as well as even gas deliveries also contributed to the smooth operation of our power system.

"Last year more than 3 billion cubic meters of city gas were produced in the sector's facilities, 857.5 million cubic meters of natural gas were obtained by our own extraction and more than 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas were imported from the USSR."

The aforementioned good results were achieved, above all, thanks to the consistent implementation of party and government resolutions. The more pronounced rationalization of consumption also played a role.

"An Important Year"

The tasks our sector is facing this year are much more complicated than last year's tasks. Their fulfillment will not only determine the results of the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan but also the entry into the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

"That is why we must approach this year's tasks with high exactingness and responsibility. Where does the exacting nature of those tasks lie? In the underground coal basins the further preparation of coal reserves will require a higher volume and quality of geological research and preparatory work. We must respond to the deteriorating quality of the working faces by insuring their good technical and technological preparation, in order to prevent a further worsening of the already declining economic indices of extraction."

As regards the further progress of preparatory and extraction work in the open pit mines it also is necessary to resist a number of deteriorating factors, such as greater extraction depths.

"To Solve Shortcomings in Time"

A number of reconstructions of giant machinery will take place this year. It is a very important undertaking because last year no significant progress was made in insuring reliable operation and the projected output of the technological complexes and large-capacity long-distance conveyer belt transportation. This year's program of reconstruction and general overhaul, which will be implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, should help to achieve a breakthrough in the extremely unfavorable situation.

"Simultaneous with those problems it is absolutely essential to intensify the removal of the overburden and to gradually reduce the delay in preparing mining facilities. This is the imperative order of the day which does not permit even the slightest delay, especially with the conditions of the North Bohemia brown coal mines concern."

Furthermore, the sector must overcome influences caused by delays in some capital investment projects. "In order to overcome the situation it is necessary to concentrate the facilities of the design organizations, to reinforce their construction and assembly facilities and to more consistently insure the deadlines of the deliveries of technological equipment. The fulfillment of the planned tasks depends on the systematic cooperation and aid of the sectors whose share in our results is irreplaceable--engineering, construction and transport."

Even though there were shortcomings in our cooperation with the railroads, last year yielded a number of valuable experiences that should help us to improve the situation to the benefit of the national economy.

"This year's plan sets the task to extract a total of 124.4 million tons of coal. The share of bituminous coal is 28.1 million tons. The North Bohemia basin should insure the largest part of the brown coal--68.2 million tons. To insure the necessary quantity of graded coal for the population is a task of all-social importance. The fulfillment of that task is being adversely influenced by the fact that mines with good-quality reserves of coal in the basins below the Krusne Hory mountain range are being gradually exhausted. There is no adequate replacement for them, in view of the delay in developing extraction at the Maxim Gorkiy giant colliery." To satisfy the consumers' needs for graded coal it is necessary to more rapidly reconstruct the industry's facilities from graded coal to powdered coal, wherever possible.

"As far as the power industry is concerned, this year's plan charges the electric power stations run by our sector to produce 61 billion kilowatt hours. It is a realistic amount; we envisage that more than 30 percent of this year's increment in electricity production will be insured by the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice. In the weeks to come we will put into operation the second bloc with an output of 440 megawatts. The 15th CPCZ Congress set the task to consume 385 grams of coal per kilowatt hour. Because the quality of coal for the power industry's use continues to deterioriate, however, the fulfillment of the set task will be very difficult.

"The sector's exacting capital investment program in the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the sphere of the power industry will culminate this year with the putting into operation of 1,272 megawatts of electric power stations output and 1,208 megavoltamperes of transformer output.

"The Importance of the Gas Industry Is Growing"

In the last few years the gas industry has been the sector of our fuel and power base that has been best coping with the tasks entrusted to it. "This year the domestic production of city gas will be raised to 3.8 billion cubic meters and the planned domestic natural gas extraction will also be fulfilled. The deliveries of natural gas from the USSR will further increase and will amount to 9 billion cubic meters.

"The directive of the 15th CPCZ Congress oriented the Czechoslovak gas industry toward increasing the transport capacity of the transit gas pipeline and of the Fraternity gas pipeline, toward construction of underground gas reservoirs and toward new city gas resources. Equal emphasis was placed on the construction and reconstruction of the distribution network and on adequate maintenance. Difficulties are accummulating in the construction and reconstruction of local networks in Prague, Brno and Ostrava. They are caused by lack of facilities and a persistent lack of trained workers. One should not reconcile oneself to this situation but should try hard to find adequate solutions.

"In the sector of capital investment construction in the gas industry, we envisage that 423 kilometers of long-distance pipelines will be put into operation this year."

"Exacting Tasks"

In order to insure smooth supplies of power and fuels, it does not suffice to produce the planned quantity of coal, electricity and gas but it is also necessary to fulfill the planned conservation measures.

"The fuel and power complex is a sensitive national economic mechanism. It requires, therefore, not only the active approach of the employees of the fuel and power sector but an equally attentive approach of all the other sectors that have a part in its development and operation. The highest party and government organs are creating favorable conditions for such an approach."

The employees of our sector highly respect that support of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government and will do everything they can to fulfill this year's state plan.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MONGOLIAN, NETHERLANDS AMBASSADORS

LD042010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, Oldziyn Dorj, in Prague today. They discussed certain topical questions pertaining to the development and further intensification of cooperation between the two countries.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today also received the Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Frits Gerrit Regtdoorzee Group, who has commenced his tour of diplomatic duty.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO POLAND

LD041729 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this afternoon returned from a friendly working visit to Poland at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. SED Politburo member Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag as well as Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived with him at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

MUGABE'S VICTORY PROVES FRAUD OF 1979 RHODESIAN ELECTION

DW041214 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 4 Mar 80 DW

[Rainer Koch commentary]

[Text] With a voter turnout of 93.6 percent, the Rhodesian election is more than just a vote by the country's black majority for the parties of the Patriotic Front. Even though this result had been generally expected, on the spot observers were surprised at the clarity of the decisions by the voters, not only for the parties of the Patriotic Front but also against Bishop Muzorewa, who is supported by the whites and by South Africa.

Despite massive attempts by Muzorewa's more than 35,000-man private army to exert its influence on the outcome of the election, and despite his costly, large-scale election campaign, Muzorewa won only three seats in Parliament. This meager showing is bound to be apalling to Mr Muzorewa and his racist backers, all the more so since the overwhelming defeat of the bishop clearly proves what his overwhelming victory in last April's white-staged election was really worth. It confirms that it was only the presence of 100,000 armed men, election fraud, and massive terror that made that result possible, not to mention the fact that the parties of the Patriotic Front did not participate in the April 1979 election.

Thus the march to the polls last week put things into their proper proportion and made it obvious who enjoys the support of the approximately 7 million black citizens of the future nation of Zimbabwe. In keeping with the final election result, Robert Mugabe is now entitled to form the new government. As late as last week Mugabe averred that he would form a coalition with Joshua Nkomo; it remains to be seen how this will develop in detail, just as it remains to be seen what the role of the white minority, with its 20 parliamentary seats, will be, in line with the compromise formula negotiated in London. What remains to be seen, moreover, is the reaction of Great Britain to this election result, for Prime Minister Margret Thatcher had stated over the weekend that the British governor, Lord Soames, must not necessarily instruct that candidate whose party wins the most seats to form the government. Whether this will be upheld in view of the clear success of Mugabe's party is doubtful. It is impossible to tell definitely, too, how the white majority and, above all, its army will react.

There have been ample rumors of a coup lately, and there is the threat by South Africa to intervene militarily in the event it is dissatisfied with the outcome of the elections. All of this will be decided in the next few days. The black majority of Rhodesia has already decided, and in an unequivocal way.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES JAPANESE RALLY ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU041135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Speech by Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and leader of the GDR delegation to the 15th JCP Congress at a mass meeting at Urawa near Tokyo on 28 February]

[Text] The SED delegation, which accepted with great pleasure the invitation to the 15th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Congress, wishes to convey fraternal militant greetings to you and to all Japanese communists on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. In an equally cordial manner we convey to you the greetings of the 2 million communists and of all the working people of the GDR, who feel deeply affiliated with your struggle in the spirit of internationalistic solidarity. Despite the geographical distance we are united by the common goal of a world of peace, social justice and social progress.

Impressed by the consultations of the 15th JCP Congress and moved by the cordial reception you have given us at this meeting here, we want to assure you that you will always find good friends and reliable allies in the communists and the people of the GDR, in the homeland of the founders of scientific socialism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It is our firm conviction that the relations between the JCP and the SED will continue to strengthen and develop--for the benefit of our peoples, for the benefit of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Peace--A Central Question of the Class Struggle

Dear comrades, the struggle for peace has become the central question for mankind and for the class struggle in the international arena. Influential imperialist forces, especially of the United States and NATO, are trying feverishly to intentionally aggravate the international situation by their plans for an accelerated arms buildup in all regions of the world, which they have been preparing for a long time. They are increasing the dangers of a new war, which today would spell nuclear inferno.

The peace-threatening policy of imperialism and its cohorts, which they try to veil by the propaganda hullaballoo about an alleged "threat from the East," is not only directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. It is designed to serve as a pretext for open intervention in the internal affairs of other countries in disregard of international law, and for hampering the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation, for a future without imperialist tutelage and neocolonialist exploitation.

We fully share the assessment made by the 15th JCP Congress and in the report of Comrade Miyamoto, that on the threshold of the eighties we must now, more than ever, unmask the aggressive designs of imperialism and stop them by the struggle of the masses. What the peoples want and need is not renewed military confrontation, but effective progress in the halting of the arms race, in the limitation of armaments and disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere. Especially here, on Japanese soil, the victims of the American atomic bomb massacre of Hiroshima and Nagasaki warn us never to let the aggressive imperialist circles become active again.

Not To Endanger Progress

Forces from different camps, religions and ideologies on all continents agree in one thing: What the policy of peaceful coexistence has achieved during the last decade in the way of progress in international relations for the benefit of all sides and of peace, must not be risked in an irresponsible way. Let us jointly see to it that the world is not dragged back into the times of "cold war" by the adventurous imperialist policy of menace.

We, who come from a country where German imperialism started the most devasting war of mankind, took an oath after the victory of the Soviet Union and all forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition: Never again must war emanate from German soil! Therefore we have eradicated the imperialist past, root and branch, and have established our GDR, the socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, as a bulwark of peace.

Our people have supported the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives by collecting a great number of signatures, and have professed their determination in front of the world public with the following words: Wherever the securing of peace is at stake, there must be no hesitation. We have not rebuilt our country from ruins to let it sink into rubble yet again. What we have created with great diligence must not be destroyed again.

With Determination Against the NATO Decisions

We are therefore struggling with determination against the decision of the Brussels NATO Council meeting concerning the production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This decision must not be permitted to become reality. Peace in Europe needs new steps for disarmament to prevent the danger of confrontations, therefore, the socialist countries suggest the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. In this spirit the GDR is using all its forces to contribute its share to counteracting the arms race. We are taking this path jointly with all states of the Warsaw Pact, whose proposals and initiatives for arms limitation and disarmament correspond to the requirements of our time.

We are standing in firm solidarity at the side of all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just anti-imperialist struggle. Our support goes to sovereign Afghanistan and its measures for the defense of the achievements of the April revolution, a country which needed and was granted protection against imperialist aggression. We are following with sincere sympathy the heroic struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Middle East and southern Africa. Our active solidarity goes to all anti-imperialist, progressive forces in the world.

Dear comrades, dear friends, permit me to report here at this meeting on some results of the GDR's domestic policy. In the past decade we have made good progress and we are looking to the future full of optimism, despite growing problems in the world economy. Under SED leadership, the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and all other working strata have made remarkable achievements for the continuous increase of the GDR's economic strength in the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress. Continuous economic growth has led to yet another tangible rise in the material and cultural standard of living of all the people. What the people are preparing by their work benefits themselves. The aim of our policy is to do everything possible for the interests of the workers class and the well-being of the working people; we see in this the very meaning of socialism. The power of the workers and peasants is the guarantee that the fruits of our labor are reliably protected.

Our socialist society is developing free of crises and unemployment, free of inflation and usury, free of unjust educational barriers and cultural decadence. On the basis of growing economic strength, we are implementing a building construction program through which we want to solve the housing question as a social problem by the year 1990. The fact that in our country prices for goods of daily use, rents, services and tariffs have remained unchanged and stable for two decades is of great significance for the life of the working people; this will not change in the future.

It is among the achievements of real socialism in the GDR that all our children are given a sound and equal education at polytechnical high schools up to the tenth grade. Everyone leaving school has occupational training and a job. Science and culture are thriving for the benefit of man. The individual has increasingly better opportunities for a happy, meaningful life within society thanks to a health protection which is free of charge, comprehensive care for mother and child, promotion of women and girls in professional life, care for the young generation as well as for the elderly and many other measures of social policy.

The decisions of our ninth party congress thus are a program of full employment growth, the people's prosperity and stability for the workers class and for all the working people, the implementation of which bears proof to the firm confidence of the masses in the party's policy, to the unity between party and people, to the cooperation of all the parties and mass organizations united in the national front.

An All-Round Strengthening of Socialism

Supported by this confidence and by the great initiatives of the working people, the SED is now preparing its 10th party congress. It will lay down the direction of our policy up to the middle of this decade and we wish to assure you: It will remain a course directed at the all-round strengthening of the positions of socialism and the securing of peace. In this way we serve our people and at the same time furnish our contribution to our great common cause.

Dear comrades, in the name of all members of the SED we want to wish you with all our hearts great success in the implementation of the goals set by the 15th JCP congress for the benefit of the Japanese workers class and all the Japanese people!

May the fraternal friendship and firm solidarity between the Japanese Communist Party and the SED live and strengthen!

HONECKER GREETS BANGLADESH COMMUNIST LEADERS ON REELECTION

AU041252 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent congratulatory telegrams to Moni Singh, chairman of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, and to Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee, on their reelection.

The message to Moni Singh reads as follows:

On your reelection to the post of chairman of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee I extend to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings. I wish you much success in your responsible function in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the Bangladesh Communist Party for the benefit of the people of Bangladesh and in the interest of our common struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The message to Mohammad Farhad reads:

On your reelection to the post of general secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee I extend to you sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings. I wish you creative vigor and success in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the Bangladesh Communist Party for the benefit of the country's working people and in the interest of our common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

STATEMENT ON VISIT BY SWEDISH WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

AU041339 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Feb 80 p 6 AU

["Joint Statement on the 20-27 February Visit by a Delegation of the Swedish APK"]

[Text] A delegation of the Swedish Workers Communist Party [APK], headed by party Chairman Rolf Hagel, visited the GDR 20-27 February at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation was received for a talk by Herman Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. An exchange of information and experience took place on the policy of the two parties, on topical questions of the international situation and the struggle of the communist and workers parties for peace, detente and disarmament. Hermann Axen reported on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the higher tasks formulated by the 11th plenary meeting of the Central Committee for the preparation of the 10th SED Congress. Rolf Hagel expounded on the APK's struggle for the social and national interests of the Swedish workers class and on the preparation of the APK Congress in April 1980. In Magdeburg Bezirk the APK representatives acquainted themselves with the SED's experience in shaping a developed socialist society.

During the consultations between SED and APK representatives, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, it was unanimously emphasized that at present the principle tasks of the communist and workers parties as well as of all peace-loving forces lie in securing the process of detente, halting the arms race and introducing steps for disarmament, in conformity with the action goals laid down by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. This requires a consistent struggle against the plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism to destroy the progress achieved on the path of political detente, which was welcomed by all peoples, by an accelerated arms buildup, and to adopt a policy of confrontation, menace and strength.

The aggravation of the international situation is the result of actions by imperialism which have been in preparation for a long time, especially the NATO long-term rearmament program of May 1978, the NATO decision on the production of new nuclear medium-range missiles and their deployment in Western Europe, the U.S. plans for the domination of the oil sources in the Near and Middle East, the formation of a belt of military alliances and military bases reaching from Turkey to Israel, Egypt and the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

In this context, the two parties condemn the imperialist policy of interference in Afghanistan and emphasize their firm solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan People's Democratic Unity Party.

The SED and the APK reaffirm their assessment that it lies in the interest of all the peoples to prevent the implementation of the NATO missile decision, to ratify the SALT II treaty without further delay and to free the path for further negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. They advocate the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament and look upon the constructive holding of the Madrid meeting in the fall as an important step.

The APK delegation expressed its high esteem for the GDR's active peace policy within the framework of the socialist community of states and underlined the Soviet Union's significant peace proposals submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech on 6 October 1979 in Berlin.

The meeting with GDR working people, the numerous talks with representatives of the SED and other social forces conveyed a vivid picture to the APK delegation of how the GDR people, under SED leadership, are shaping the developed socialist society in an increasingly successful and attractive way. The close relationship of trust between the party of the workers class and all the working people, and the broadly developed socialist democracy which allows the full development of the people's creative strengths and secures the fundamental human rights, are proof of the political-moral superiority of real socialism over capitalism. The successes of the socialist GDR are a mighty incentive for the Swedish workers class in their struggle for democratic social changes, social progress and socialism.

The SED professed its firm solidarity with the struggle led by the APK among difficult conditions for the defense of the interests of the working people of their country, for peace and cooperation among all anti-imperialist forces and for the dissemination of the truth about real socialism. Both sides discussed the further development of relations between the SED and the APK on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The consultations between the two parties were also attended by: Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Auditing Commission, chief of the Central Committee Department for International Relations; and Erich Wetzl, staff member in the Central Committee Department for International Relations on the SED side; and by Arne Soederqvist, Politburo member; Kari Seppaenen, Politburo member and secretary of Stockholm District leadership; Rolf Bucht, Central Committee member; and Gunilla Samer, Central Committee candidate member and vice president of the Sweden-GDR society, on the APK side.

KRENZ HOLDS TALKS WITH MPLA YOUTH DELEGATION

LD042356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Representatives of the FDJ and the youth organization of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] had a friendly exchange of views on Tuesday in Berlin. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, paid tribute to the two countries' young people for supporting anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress. Angola's path of socialist orientation is an eloquent expression of the successes of the African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for national independence. Krenz endorsed the solidarity of the GDR's youth with the just struggle of the African peoples.

Bornito de Souza, first national secretary of the MPLA youth organization, spoke of the Angolan young people's contribution to the strengthening of the country's economic basis, to the elimination of illiteracy and to the defense of the revolution. He gave thanks for the solidarity and aid of the GDR youth and particularly for the support and friendship of the FDJ brigades.

In the course of their stay in the GDR the Angolan guests, who arrived here on Tuesday, will visit the Schwerin, Potsdam and Dresden Bezirke.

OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY CONTINUES

SED Greets Army

AU041300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and petty officers, ensigns, officers, generals and admirals, reservists and civilian employees of the NVA on its 24th anniversary]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 24th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA].

Together with all GDR working people the NVA members have accomplished great achievements and have scored great successes in implementing the military class assignment given to them by the Ninth SED Congress.

Your outstanding fulfillment of military duty in the services, the fine results in political education, combat training and in the mastering of modern military technical equipment are a convincing expression of your high class and state consciousness, of your love for and dedication to the party of the workers class and to our socialist fatherland.

The SED Central Committee expresses gratitude and recognition to you for this.

Today it is important, above all, to even more resolutely defend peace because our people need a lasting peace for their socialist building work as much as they need bread. Peace is the supreme asset of all mankind.

We cannot ignore the fact that the imperialists, particularly certain U.S. forces, are perceptibly aggravating the international situation, are fanning the arms race and stepping up the material as well as the ideological preparations for war. From all this results the task for us of always being vigilant and reliably safeguarding the military protection of socialism and the security of the state.

In military alliance with the Soviet Union and all socialist fraternal armies the NVA must effectively ward off all provocations of the class enemy and must inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy in the event of an aggression at any time.

The fighting strength and combat readiness of the NVA will only increase if the party's leading role in the armed forces is strengthened even more. More than ever the key to a high degree of political steadfastness, conscious military mastery and discipline lies in the fighting strength of the party organizations, in the daily example of the communists and in their ideological power of conviction.

In order to fulfill the increased political and military tasks it is necessary to further deepen the comradeship in arms and the cooperation with the socialist fraternal armies, particularly with the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. It is important at the same time to consolidate the close affiliation with the working people of our GDR. This inseparable unity between the people and the armed forces will also be highly important in the future.

The SED Central Committee expresses its conviction that the NVA members will continue to honorably fulfill their military class assignment in the future. Loyally and responsibly at the side of their comrades in arms, they will insure the reliable protection or our socialist fatherland. We wish you full success and personal well-being in this.

Hoffmann Thanks Armed Forces

AU041245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Defense Minister Issues Order of the Day"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the 24th anniversary of the National People's Army Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, in an order of the day, thanked the members of the armed forces for the industriousness and dedication with which they are serving the socialist fatherland and are contributing to the strengthening or the national defense. He said he valued the alliance in class and arms with the Soviet Army and underscored: "We shall master in an even more resolute and disciplined way the tasks assigned to us in the preparations for repelling an imperialist aggression by NATO's armed forces."

Military Leaders Attend Party

AU041308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the eve of National People's Army [NVA] day Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy national defense minister, gave a cocktail party in Berlin. Attending were deputy national defense ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach and Lt Gen Klaus Dieter Baumgarten; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security Affairs of the SED Central Committee.

Also present were Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact; generals and officers of the NVA, including Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin; as well as the military attaches accredited in the GDR.

BRIEFS

SUMMER CROP SOWING--The cooperative peasants and workers of the socialist GDR agriculture will plant summer crops on 601,200 hectares. Sowing has already started in some areas. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 80 p 1 AU]

REVISED U.S. STANCE ON ISRAEL CALLED 'POLITICAL BLUNDER'

LD050916 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 4 (MTI)--Andrgs Heltai, MTI's correspondent in Washington, reports:

The American Government has committed a newer serious political blunder, which can influence President Carter's re-election chances. Washington has backed down from its standpoint with which it assisted the UN resolution condemning the unlawful Israeli settlements--and what's more it tried to make the political turnaround seem to be an error in administration.

Donald McHenry, the permanent UN representative of the United States, at his Tuesday press conference in Washington stated with unusual openness: They chose the worst possible solution, since now the Arab countries can (?justly) condemn Washington.

In the delicate situation the State Department spokesman was not willing to undertake even to expound: What finally is the American standpoint in connection with the Israeli settlements established in the occupied Arab areas, as well as in the question of East Jerusalem? He refused to make a clear standpoint now, referring to the further negotiations in progress.

Observers agree in that the method of how the Carter government handled the question, extremely delicate in both foreign and domestic politics, at all events results in a significant loss of prestige and turned all concerned sides against Washington. According to news, the State Department has already begun great efforts to explain away the matter to Israel and to the Arab countries. The question provides good election ammunition for both the Republican presidential candidates and for Senator Kennedy, President Carter's Democratic Party rival.

MAGYAR HIRLAP DISPUTES 'FABRICATIONS' ON BOGOTA EMBASSY EVENTS

LD031050 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Budapest, March 3 MTI--Entitled "Fabrications", Sunday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a commentary on a [word indistinct] from U.S. Associated Press.

The editorial office of AP attempted to associate the Colombian guerrillas who have occupied the Bogata Embassy of the Dominican Republic and are still keeping 13 ambassadors in captivity, with the diplomatic corps of the socialist countries.

AP reported on Friday: "Some mysterious circumstances have led certain U.S. officials to assume that the Soviet and other three East European ambassadors were give previous word of the embassy's occupation during the reception staged on the national day of Dominica."

The news agency bases its allegation on eyewitnesses claiming they saw the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania taking envelopes after the reception was opened. However, that ground might have been found inadequate even in Washington, for the news agency added: "The U.S. officials say the above information is too eventual [as received] to draw any safe conclusion."

By no means a conclusion like the alleged preliminary message, as what the AP correspondent Budapest learned was that the socialist ambassadors had been invited for conversation by the GDR colleague, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP, adding in conclusion:

So the further combination of the combinators is totally unfounded. This was not the first occasion when diplomats shared their time between concurrent receptions, and this is exactly what happened in Bogata on Wednesday.

CONTROL BOARD OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FORINT EXCHANGE RATE, PRICES

LD031116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] A new series of "Price Forum" programs will begin this afternoon on Petofi radio [Budapest-2]. Price experts will answer listeners' questions. Among the experts will be Laszlo Racz, head of department at the National Material and Price Control Board. On behalf of our morning program he answered some questions from Gizella Tarnoi. [begin recording]

[Question] We constantly hear about price changes abroad. At the same time, we are told that our new price system will permit world prices to manifest themselves in our home market. What will this mean?

[Answer] We do not want to import capitalist inflation. The main weapon in preventing this is an active exchange rate policy. We intend to raise the value of the forint regularly, in line with inflation in the capitalist countries. Naturally, the exchange rate of the forint can only be increased to an extent permitted by our own foreign trade position. Nonetheless, as is well known, in 1968 the tourist rate of exchange was 30 forints and the trade rate of exchange was 60 forints in terms of the dollar. The respective figures at present are roughly 20 forints and just over 30 forints. Thus the prevention of inflation is one of the major goals of Hungarian price and financial policy.

Even so, it is to be expected that domestic producers' prices will increase somewhat. As regards consumer prices, however, these will change in line with the economic policy pursued by the party and government.

[Question] How frequently will world market influences result in price changes in Hungary? How frequently can we, the consumers, expect price rises?

[Answer] The policy as regards consumers prices is that lasting, established changes in world market prices can and must be followed on a 1-year or 2-year time scale. Naturally, an enterprise cannot know in advance whether a certain change in a price in the world market will be a lasting one or not. Consequently we must expect that prices may alter at more frequent intervals. However, the overwhelming likelihood is that domestic price changes at intervals more frequent than 3, 4 or 5 months will not be typical. [end recording]

OFFICIALS QUESTIONED ON PRICES, POLICY DURING PHONE-IN

ID041446 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Mar 80 ID

["Price Forum" phone-in program chaired by Gizella Tarnoi with Laszlo Racz, departmental director at the National Material and Price Control Board; Mrs Gyorgy Bojta, deputy director at the National Material and Price Control Board; Gyorgy Sarkozi, deputy departmental director at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry; Laszlo Kovacs, departmental director at the Ministry of Heavy Industry; Mrs (Laszlo Fueggner), departmental director at the Ministry of Light Industry; Ervin Borbely, deputy departmental director at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; and Gyula Kajner, departmental director at the Ministry of Internal Trade--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Tarnoi] Laszlo Kormeczi from Erd asks a question which raised by many: If from this year domestic prices are to be on the same level as prices on the capitalist market, then why are wages and pensions not proportional to capitalist wages and pensions?

[Racz] There is a very simple answer to this, but it implies an appraisal of work in the Hungarian economy. We cannot pay proportionate wages and pensions to those of capitalist countries because the efficiency of our productivity is well below that of capitalist countries. When we undertake to be as productive as capitalist countries and assume the prices of the capitalist markets especially in the sphere of production, we want to undertake the price ratios which are realized there and must provide the incentive for more efficient management. If this will be a greater incentive to increase efficiency than is the current system then we have real hope that we will be able to insure a higher standard and give more and better wages and pensions, too.

[Tarnoi] Mr Simre Boros asks why the world market price of oil affects us so much when we receive oil from the Soviet Union through the friendship pipeline? What is the price of oil from the Soviet Union?

[Kovacs] The oil price increases do not affect us as much as they do neighboring nonsocialist countries. We receive approximately three-fourths of our domestic oil needs through the friendship pipeline. This is why our domestic price level of crude oil products does not reach half that of current capitalist prices.

[Tarnoi] In the program "We Ask the Minister" there was an answer to the effect that gasoline price increases may be expected in the near future. By how much will the prices be increased?

[Kovacs] Gasoline prices must be increased because the problem is that the price of crude oil via the friendship pipeline is gradually following the price changes in the world market. Compared to the amount before the price explosion, the socialist crude oil has increased 10.5 times. The prices on the capitalist market have increased by approximately 8-10 times but this price increase is continuing. We must continue to fight this, because if we are not able to restrict domestic consumption by monetary measures then besides importing oil via the friendship pipeline we will have to import oil from the capitalist free market, which will be much more expensive than socialist imports and would justify really substantial domestic price increases.

[Tarnoi] Do we also keep pace with price reductions in world markets? According to the papers, for instance, coffee is currently less expensive on the world markets, yet its price is not reduced at home.

[Kovacs] If we look back several years, to 5-6 years ago, the consumer price of coffee has regularly increased several times as a result of world market price increase and changes in the combination of our import opportunities. In this regard, national revenue from taxes on coffee has gradually decreased. There is no change planned in the consumer price of coffee since it is still well below the buying price of coffee, taking into account domestic losses of exporting products in exchange for coffee.

[Tarnoi] Ference Kallai asks: Why are there opportunities for many disguised price increases? The classic case is when the product disappears from the stores and then reappears but at a higher price. The cost of a tracksuit, for instance, has increased from 580 to 780 forints.

[Kajner] I do not believe that I would call this a disguised price increase as there are now no disguised price increases in practice. There are changes in prices, that is, prices decrease or increase but shortages of products perhaps for a longer period are not connected with the issue of disguised price increases. What this represents is changes related to the January producer price changes. The relation of the product to the budget, its production price and commercial (?situation) have changed and the new price to which the dear listener referred came into effect as a result of all this. This cannot be regarded as a disguised price increase.

[Tarnoi] Mrs Imre Boros asks: Is it at all justified to introduce world market prices in Hungary when quality is far removed from that of the world market?

[Unidentified speaker] In line with our dispositions, we must bring into line world market prices with quality. World market price cannot be understood to mean that the world market price of oil is so many dollars, that we calculate the current price level in forints and charge the price in forints. Quality even in such a basic raw material as iron can be quite different from the capitalist quality and more so with finished goods. The resolutions and decrees of the Council of Ministers make it obligatory to transfer world market prices into the Hungarian pricing system according to the level of quality which the Hungarian industry can produce with respect to the given product. This is our duty and we insure that it is adhered to.

NEW 'FOREIGN POLITICAL CATEGORY' TV PROGRAM BEGINS

AU041532 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Summary] "A new series, entitled 'Face to Face', will begin on television on Friday [29 February]. The new foreign political category program will host a foreign or Hungarian politician, scientist or journalist on each occasion, who will answers questions posed by representatives of the Hungarian press." Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor general of the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA, will be the guest of one-man "Forum" on Friday, at which topical Polish domestic political and social matters, the economic situation, Polish foreign policy and state-church relations will be discussed.

FALSE ECONOMY WITH FERTILIZER THREATENS PRODUCTION GOALS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Feb 80 p 9 WA

[Text] Some of our farms are reducing their use of chemical fertilizer to such an extent that achievement of production goals is threatened.

Attention was called to this at the opening session of the traditional meeting on agro-chemistry which was held in Baranya County. The situation is particularly grave in Csongrad, Heves, Szolnok, Feher and Vas counties whereas these are, for the most part, the most important agricultural regions of the country.

In the view of the heads of this branch the undoubtedly more difficult financial situation of the farms does not justify a reduction of this magnitude. This is a typical example of misinterpreted economizing and indicative of the shortsightedness of the farm leaders. What appears like savings today will amount to waste in the future. The farms will lose many times the money they save on fertilizer as the result of reduced yields.

It was also disclosed at the Pecs meeting that after the one January regulation of producer prices, the government will continue to provide generous support for the purchase of chemical fertilizer. This year the sum will be in excess of 4 billion forints. Confident that that farms concerned will review their erroneous stand and will purchase the necessary amounts of chemicals, the AGROTROSZT has placed orders for over 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizer with industry.

COUNTY, MINISTRY PARTY COMMITTEE CONFERENCES BEGIN

AU041715 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 2 March on page 3 carries a 2,400-word report entitled "County Party Conferences Have Begun," on the beginning of some county party conferences and the conclusion of conferences in six counties and the Ministry of Interior, reviewing participants in and proceedings at the latter conferences.

The report lists the leading bodies of the following party committees:

Bekes County: First Secretary--Ferenc Frank; Secretaries--Bela Csatari, Jeno Nagy and Miklos Szabo. Members of the party executive committee, in addition to the above--Gabor Apati Nagy, Dr Bela Abraham, Pal Gyulavari, Gyorgy Hunyadi, Mrs Lajos Irhazi, Mrs Erno Karods, Ferenc Nemeth, Mrs Sandor Patkas and Mrs Janos Zold.

Csongrad County: First secretary--Dr Mihaly Komcsin; Secretaries--Miklos Gyarfas, Dr Janos Koncz and Sandor Szabo. Members of the party executive committee, in addition to the above--Dr Gyorgy Antalffy, Dr Jozsef Agoston, Mrs Jozsef Borcsok, Mrs Sandor Kapas, Dr Miklos Kelemen, Lajos Molnar, Dr Laszlo Perjesi, Jozsef Torok and Gyorgy Vajda.

Komarom County: First secretary--Pal Mokri; Secretaries--Dr Albert Antaloczy, Lajos Merten and Mrs Hugo Salamon. Members of the party executive committee, in addition to the above--Karoly Budai, Dr Istvan Kiss, Laszlo Kroszner, Mrs Dr Molnar Klara Bauer, Police Col Dr Nandor Nemeth, Geza Toth and Zsigmond Zaborszky.

Tolna County: First Secretary--Jozsef K. Papp; Secretaries--Dr Janos Gyugyi, Jozsef Horvath and Dr Erno Kiraly. Members of the party executive committee, in addition to the above--Mrs Janos Bozso, Karoly Gyori, Dr Janos Mate, Imre Peti, Dr Janos Ruzsa, Benjamin Szabo, Dr Antal Szabopal, Janos Torok and Istvan Vas.

Ministry of Interior: First Secretary--Police Col Gyorgy Kovacs; Secretaries--Police Lt Col Robert Kovesdy and Police Col Istvan Kotvasz. Members of the party executive committee, in addition to the above--Police Lt Col Laszlo Bogar, Police Maj Gen Janos Bogye, Police Lt Col Mrs Dr Jeno Huszar, Police Lt Gen Dr Janos Kamara, Police Col Dr Lajos Kopetty, Police Capt Miklos Meszards, Police Capt Sandor Nagy and Police Maj Gen Deputy Minister Dr Antal Pal.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORTS 'INFLUENZA-LIKE' CASES

AU041825 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Feb 80 p 9 AU

[Text] The number of cases involving illnesses similar to influenza have increased in some regions of the country in February, but their scale has not reached dimensions characteristic of the beginning of epidemics. Thus, there is no influenza epidemic--this has been revealed by competent officials of the Ministry of Health.

In February, according to the sum total of figures, there was a larger-than-customary number of influenza-like cases in Bekes and Komarom counties and the capital. That was the reason for an increase in absences from schools, for instance. According to the latest figures, last week, more than 7,000 people consulted doctors in Budapest and more than 4,000 in Bekes County with symptoms similar to those of influenza. A large number of tests have been carried out by virus laboratories, but they have found and isolated influenza viruses (A2 and B) only in the cases of two persons.

Incidentally, similar to the practice of previous years, an influenza observation service has been in constant operation since last October in all the counties and the capital.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET CONSULATE--Budapest, March 4 (MTI)--Under a relevant agreement between the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, a Soviet Consulate-General was inaugurated in East Hungarian Debrecen on Tuesday. The mission will cover Bekes, Borsod, Csongrad, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Szabolcs-Szathar and Szolnok counties. On the occasion of the inauguration of the consultate, Soviet Ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Pavlov hosted a reception in Debrecen. Toast speeches were delivered at the event by Vladimir Pavlov and Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska who lauded the significance of the new mission. The reception was attended by Boris Bezrukavnikov, head of the Soviet consular service, Krasarm Ivanov, Soviet consul-general, Hungarian [words indistinct] Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, and several leaders of the seven counties (?covered) by the mission. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD]

TALKS WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG--The fifth session of the Hungarian-Belgian-Luxembourg mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation, which examined the development of economic relations between the countries and reviewed the development of cooperation in production and research, has ended in Budapest. Possibilities for removing obstacles in the way of Hungarian exports were also discussed at the talks. The signing of the protocol on the mixed committee session was attended by Jacques G. Gerard, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium in Budapest. The delegation of the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union departed Budapest on Friday [29 February]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

GIEREK ADDRESSES TRADE UNION PLENUM 25 FEB

AU041630 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text of speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the Central Trade Union Council plenum in Warsaw on 25 February]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed gathering: On behalf of the PZPR Politburo I wish to extend to you cordial greetings and praise for your activities. Our party attaches great importance to the development of the trade union movement and regards it as its partner and ally. It appreciates its fine class traditions and its important role today. We are convinced that the trade unions will support the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions.

Our goals are the same--our people's peaceful and secure existence and prosperity for the working people and their families.

At your plenum you will discuss the most important issues for the trade unions resulting from the eighth congress resolutions, which are also based on your achievements and on trade unionists' critical observations, postulates and ideas. The overwhelming majority of the problems raised at the congress concerns directly or indirectly the sphere of your activities. I am sure that you will correctly define your tasks. Nevertheless, I would like to draw your attention to some problems.

If the congress program is to be implemented the working people must increase their professional and social militancy.

That is the crucial condition for improving economic efficiency, raising the quality of production, promoting thrift, higher organization and work discipline. That is also the condition for implementing the principles of social justice at all times, for promoting social democracy and for eliminating negative phenomena and attitudes. In view of that you should ask yourselves what you can and should change in your activities in order to be more effective in stimulating the initiative of work forces and in creating better conditions for exploitating the great capital of the working people's knowledge, skills, energy and qualifications.

Trade unions have developed rich forms of activity. They have organized the rationalization and invention movement and the socialist competition movement. They also have considerable powers of control, especially in the field of work safety. They help to a great extent decide the affairs of every production enterprise. That means that they have at their disposal many instruments with which to stimulate the results of production, people-to-people relations, personnel policy and the atmosphere among industrial workers. It seems that those powers and opportunities should be used more effectively.

The trade unions' fundamental duties include the defense of the working people's interests and concern for the conditions under which they work and live. I ask you to regard that sphere of your activities as most important. You should take resolute and determined action against cases of favoritism and nepotism, the unjust distribution of wages and bonus funds and against every injustice inflicted on people.

At the same time, you must always be mindful of the good performance of every worker and you must correctly interpret the principles of the labor code. That is in the interest of industrial workers themselves and in the good interest of our people. You can also accomplish a great deal in improving working conditions without any new investments, simply by insuring good order, cleanliness and discipline.

You are in possession of large material resources and you can assist trade union members in various ways. We all know--I spoke of that at the congress--that many families, especially those with many children, continue to live under difficult conditions. We must remember that at every step when pursuing our social policy. I ask you also to contribute, at least in some part, to solving that difficult problem by suitably distributing the resources owned by trade union bodies.

So that trade unions are able to correctly play their role in the socialist state and socialist society it is necessary for them to maintain close bonds with the workers class and all the working people. You know how determined we are in promoting that issue within our party. Trade union aktivs must absorb industrial workers' daily problems, must carefully listen to the people, rapidly respond to justified criticism and eliminate all shortcomings from individual production plants. That is an extremely important task, one that can greatly stimulate the implementation of production commitments, the correct atmosphere and the correct development of people-to-people relations.

While expecting that trade unions will constantly improve their activities and actively support the party program, we believe that they also should increase at all times their impact on our state's policy.

At the eighth trade union congress I proposed that the Council of Ministers and the Central Trade Union Council Presidium should examine, at least once a year, key problems of social policy and working conditions. There is no reason why that practice should not be introduced into the ministries and the main administrations of the appropriate trade unions as well as into the vivodship office managements and voivodship trade union council presidiums. I think that, following the eighth party congress, that proposal will be implemented on a larger scale because it is what the interests of the socialist state, the trade union movement and the working people require.

Comrades, Comrade Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member, meritorious member of our party and prewar communist, who has devoted all his life to the struggle for socialist Poland and to the work for it, has been in charge of the Central Trade Union Council for almost 10 years.

The Central Committee elected at the eighth party congress recommended Comrade Kruczek for the post of chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, which has unanimously appointed him its chairman at its first postcongress plenary session. The new, honorable and responsible duties assumed by Comrade Kruczek would make it impossible for him to continue as chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

From this rostrum I wish to express cordial thanks to Comrade Kruczek for his activities as chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The Politburo highly values his contribution to the development of the most universal organization of our country's working people.

Dear comrades, on the authority of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat I would like to propose Comrade Jan Szydlak is well known within our party and among extensive sociopolitical aktivs as a tested communist and a talented, militant functionary. All his life has been devoted to with selfless work for the development of People's Poland. He has held a number of responsible functions in the youth movement, in our party and in the government. [paragraph continues]

His long participation in the work of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and his participation in the work of the government presidium in the past 3 years has furnished him with profound knowledge of social, political and economic problems. Comrade Szydlak was born to a mining family and worked as worker for some years. His energy, initiative, kind attitude toward people and experience he has acquired in political and social activities have won him affection and respect.

Recommending one of the leading functionaries of our party for the post of chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, the PZPR Central Committee wishes to express the importance it attaches to the trade union movement. That is why I ask the comrades to positively deal with our recommendation.

Dear comrades, the eighth party congress discussed the main problems of our country and of our people's daily life. Great and difficult efforts are awaiting all of us. I would like you to be convinced that in your activities you can always count on the assistance of our party and all its bodies and organizations and on a kind attitude on the part of the government and state authorities.

I wish you and all trade union aktivs further achievements in activities for the good of the working people and of our fatherland--People's Poland.

PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON VISTULA, WATER RESOURCES

AU041657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["The Eighth PZPR Congress Resolution on Comprehensive Development of the Vistula and on Exploiting the Country's Water Resources"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] INSURING NECESSARY SUPPLIES OF CLEAN WATER FOR THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE ECONOMY IS ONE OF THE CRUCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE COUNTRY'S FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND FOR ACHIEVING A HIGH LIVING STANDARD FOR ITS INHABITANTS AND IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC STRATEGY OF OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND'S DEVELOPMENT AS MAPPED OUT BY THE SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS AND DEVELOPED BY THE SEVENTH PARTY CONGRESS. THAT IS BECAUSE POLAND, LIKE MANY OTHER COUNTRIES IS FACING INCREASING SHORTAGES OF WATER. THE SHORTAGE AND THE FAULTY USE OF WATER AS WELL AS THE INCREASED POLLUTION OF IT CAN SERIOUSLY HINDER THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THAT IS WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOP OUR WATER RESOURCES, ABOVE ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE VISTULA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AND OF THE ODRA BASIN.

Many centers of political, economic and cultural life as well as towns and settlements have come into being along the Vistula, the largest of our rivers. The life of our people has revolved around the Vistula, which has been and is a symbol of whatever is Polish and is an indestructible synonym for our fatherland in the people's consciousness. The emotional attitude toward the Vistula is anchored in our people's consciousness of the practical appreciation of that river's importance for the functioning of the entire state and economic organism.

In line with the 12th PZPR Central Committee decision of June 1978, we have worked out a comprehensive program for developing and exploiting the Vistula and the country's water resources. The program's basic goal is to meet present and future needs for water and to improve the cleanliness of our rivers. The program for developing the Vistula and the country's water resources will be implemented comprehensively because it serves many goals and tasks, all of which are important and interdependent.

THE 5-YEAR PLANS FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WILL DETAIL THE RANGE OF THAT IMPLEMENTATION AND OF THE RESOURCES NECESSARY FOR IT. THE BASIC DIRECTIVE TASKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1--To increase the water resources available for immediate use so as be able to meet the increased demand for water by the urban and rural population, industry, energy and farming during the period covered by the program. To do that it is necessary to construct a suitable number of reservoirs and interconnecting canals so that conditions are created for fully meeting the economy's demand for water and for reducing the danger of floods when water is superabundant.

2--To improve the quality of the waters of the Vistula and its tributaries in order to enable us to use those waters for communal, industrial and recreational purposes. It is also necessary to use technologies that consume less water and produce no pollution and to construct new and modernize old water purification plants in large cities and industrial combines, especially in the large centers of Silesia, Krakow, Lodz and Warsaw. At the same time, it is necessary to build and modernize smaller purification plants in towns and settlements.

3--To create conditions for intensive farm production in the Vistula basin, which will be an important element of implementation of the program for producing food for the people. That calls for suitable land improvements, the necessary structure of cultivation, improved cultivation techniques, exploitation of water reservoirs and rainwater tanks for irrigation, and construction of fish ponds.

4--To use the Vistula for navigation, beginning with the Przemsza confluence through Krakow, Warsaw, Plock and Gdansk. That calls for the construction of a system of water barrages down the Vistula and of ports as well as for the expansion of the inland fleet and its repair base. Implementation of those tasks will enable us to carry over 100 million tons of bulk freight along the Vistula annually.

5--To exploit the Vistula water barrages and reservoirs for the production of cheap electric energy in order to crucially reinforce the country's energy network, especially during periods of peak consumption. That is why we will build power stations along many water barrages.

The infrastructure of the Vistula will create favorable conditions for the socioeconomic development of regions, for the construction of new recreational and tourist centers and for other economic projects. For that reason we must coordinate regional plans for town and country development with problems stemming from the development of the Vistula and its tributaries.

Taking into account the need to ease the railroads' burdens in transporting coal from Silesia, it is necessary in the first stage to complete the construction of the water barrages and ports with the required repair facilities along the upper Vistula up to Polaniec. That will greatly increase the water transportation of freight, above all of coal.

To fulfill the tasks of the comprehensive program for the Vistula development it is necessary to create the required organizational and technical conditions for the efficient and effective implementation of the program. The development of the production of the necessary machines, installations and apparatus and the provision of construction and design facilities is an important problem. Scientific research should play a particularly essential role in implementing those goals. [paragraph continues]

That is why the country's scientific centers should be committed to the proposition that research and scientific cooperation with foreign countries--primarily with the Soviet Union, whose practical knowledge in water construction is of special significance for us--should be developed on a larger scale.

The work to develop the Odra and its tributaries, which has been initiated at the initiative of local authorities, scientific centers and the social committee for the Odra's development, should continue.

The development of the Vistula and its tributaries, of the Odra and of the coastal areas, including the protection of the Baltic waters, constitutes the all-national program for water economy, which will be gradually implemented with a view to promoting Poland's further harmonious development.

PRESENTING THE GREAT PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VISTULA AND THE COUNTRY'S WATER RESOURCES, THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS APPEALS TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS AND ALL THE PEOPLE TO CREATIVELY COOPERATE IN IMPLEMENTING THAT TASK, WHICH IS OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR OUR COUNTRY. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM WILL ENABLE US TO ENTER A NEW MILLENNIUM, BECAUSE THE BASIC PROBLEM DETERMINING POLAND'S FURTHER SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WILL HAVE BEEN SOLVED. THE PROGRAM WILL BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN 20-25 YEARS. IT CREATES A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO JOIN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A HISTORIC CAUSE, WHICH SEEKS TO FULFILL THE DREAMS OF MANY GENERATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE.

WE HAVE SET FOR OURSELVES AN AMBITIOUS GOAL CONSISTENT WITH OUR PEOPLE'S ASPIRATIONS AND BEST TRADITIONS. WHAT WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN TODAY DETERMINES NOT ONLY THE PRESENT OF OUR FATHERLAND BUT ALSO ITS FUTURE. IT CREATES ITS STRENGTH AND ENHANCES ITS WORTHY POSITION IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

LET US MAKE THE VISTULA INTO A TRACK LEADING US INTO THE FUTURE. LET US MAKE IT INTO A SYMBOL OF THE BLOSSOMING OF SOCIALIST POLAND.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM COMMUNIQUE ON EPISCOPAL SESSION

LD291948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The 172d plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw on 27 and 28 February under the chairmanship of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland.

The communique on the session stresses, among other things:

In connection with the end of the 5-year term of office, the plenary conference of the episcopate assessed the work of various commissions and renewed their composition;

In order to surmount various difficulties in the life of our society it is necessary to consciously unite the efforts of all daughters and sons of the church, as well as of all citizens;

The church, which because of its tasks and abilities does not identify itself in any way with the political community and does not link itself with any political system, constitutes both a symbol and a guarantee of the transcendental character of man; and

The political community and the church are independent of each other and autonomous in their own domains; however, both these communities, albeit for different reasons, serve individual and social vocations of the same people and they will implement this service more effectively for the benefit of all people the more that sound cooperation between them is developed.

TITO'S CONDITION UNCHANGED; TREATMENT CONTINUES

LD051134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--There has been no change during the past day in the general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The necessary measures of intensive treatment are continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

OSLOBODJENJE SCORNS RUDE PRAVO'S VIEWS ON NONALINEMENT

AU041620 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Zdravko Kokotovic commentary: "Motives: According to the RUDE PRAVO Prescription"]

[Text] In recent days the Czechoslovak information media have attracted attention with some of their latest journalistic "jewels." If it were not a question of matters that are all too serious, it would be possible to think that everything that has been written in Prague is somehow connected with certain phenomena that are characteristic of the month of February.

According to foreign correspondents' observations in the CSSR capital, as early as at the beginning of February the CSSR's highest party leadership insisted on even more effectively elucidating contemporary events and situations in the country and the world for the working people in order "to enable them to better orient themselves." Naturally, such insistence, as a practice, is beyond all reproach because all parties do that these days.

The leading party newspaper RUDE PRAVO has been the first to tackle the task of "explaining." In this connection it selected the nonalined movement and the developing countries as a current and extraordinarily interesting topic.

In a long article, written from its own viewpoint and, naturally, in a manner that is reminiscent of a "homework assignment," the Czechoslovak party organ formulates, among other things, prospects for the movement that unites two-thirds of the countries of the world. According to what is written in black and white on paper (to the joy of future historians and of those whose hobby is to record stupidities and make comparisons!), it transpires that in the future there is only one road left open to the countries belonging to the nonalined movement, that is, the road of moving over to "the socialist camp."

True, the Prague "experts on nonalinement" have not advanced that claim as an "immediate" and quickly realizable task. They make an effort to dress the desultory idea in "a scientific cloak," using in this connection the laconic formulation according to which "the final transition to the socialist camp might take place at a later stage of development." It is supposed to come about as a result of some kind of an evolution of the movement.

In other words, sooner or later the movement will find itself in "the socialist camp," that is, in "the fraternal embrace" of the military-political formation that is called the Warsaw Pact. No more and no less!

No matter how strange and how far removed from sound reason those claims may appear, it is not the case when it comes to RUDE PRAVO. That organ has been appearing for a long time now in the role of "the duty executive organ" and "prophet" of developments and not only within the ranks of the international communist and workers movement. [paragraph continues]

It would be too great a task for us to list all "the scientific discoveries" (made on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, naturally!) and conclusions made by the Prague newspaper during the past decade, to list all the prognostications that it has launched during that period and to list all those to whom it has imputed and upon whom it has forced its own (or alien views). It is only necessary to recall that in its time the idea of the need for creating "a unified socialist nation" also originated in its famed "laboratory."

Still, let us return to the Prague thesis about the predicted "transition" of nonalined countries to the fold of "the socialist camp."

The interesting question in that connection is: Why does the Prague organ need all this just now, after Havana and New York? Or is it perhaps doing all this precisely because of everything that took place in Havana and New York?

If last autumn the citizens of Czechoslovakia failed to learn the full truth on how attempts at transforming the nonalined movement into "an extension," "a natural ally of the socialist community," and "a reserve force" of the Warsaw Pact ended up, then it can only be a problem of RUDE PRAVO and other Czechoslovak organs that, striving to explain contemporary events situations to their country's working people, filtered and provided only selected information on the meeting of nonalined countries. We do not doubt that in its archives of documents RUDE PRAVO has all documents of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries, its conclusions and the speeches by the most prominent statesmen and all the essential appraisals on what the movement has been and continues to be and to what it has already continued to aspire for nearly two decades. There is also no need to doubt that the truth of the fact that the nonalined countries have won yet another of their great battles and have preserved the original principles of the movement has reached Prague and that Prague knows who expressed the idea that "the nonalined movement is no one's appendage or transmission belt" and in what context he said it.

The attempts of those whose thinking is on the same wavelength with RUDE PRAVO "to direct" the movement to bloc waters, to break it up and to impose upon it the logic according to which one bloc is wicked and the other good, has failed. Those who had been charged with the task, too, have only reluctantly accepted it and reconciled themselves to the fact that the movement is a hard nut to crack. Judging by RUDE PRAVO's behavior, it is clear that this has been only a temporary and tactical reconciliation with the facts and truths of Havana. The goal has remained the same.

"The prophecies" of the Prague newspaper attest to the fact that the nonalined movement, such as it is, troubles Prague and not just Prague. It is also clear that Prague has "its own vision," "its own prescription" showing what the movement should be in the future, what it should serve and whose interests it should represent.

RUDE PRAVO is obviously troubled by the fact that among the nonalined countries there is none of that illusory "monolithism" and rallying around one "center," none of "the laws" of development, euphorically false "unanimous views," "one road and model," "fraternal aid," that is, all those categories that time has rejected and passed over. To RUDE PRAVO's sorrow, instead (just imagine!) what is finding its expression in the movement are different interests, the entire diversity of this diverse planet of ours and, to make the difference between the movement and "the camp" even more complete, all decisions in the movement are made by consensus. It is really only RUDE PRAVO and those resembling it that can put a sign of equation between such a democratic entity and a military-political formation and press them both under the same hat (no matter whose hat it may be). In the name of the revolution the Prague newspaper offers the nonalined movement a noose around its neck.

Bearing in mind at the same time the fact that these days other Prague organs, too, (for instance, the party weekly TVORBA) have directed the sharpest attacks against "certain forces," in "the Balkan states" or against "the individual representatives of communist parties and southeast Europe" because "they have succumbed to bourgeois propaganda, an independent stand in relation to Moscow, condemnation of the CPSU internationalist policy especially toward Afghanistan," it becomes very clear where the rub is and why Prague for the first time so openly formulates prospects for the nonalined countries in the fold of "the socialist camp."

EEC'S JENKINS CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS BELGRADE

LD292125 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 29 (TANJUG)--President of the Commission of the European Communities Roy Jenkins left Belgrade this evening after an official two-day visit to Yugoslavia.

During the visit, Jenkins was received by President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, who had official talks with him, and Vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski. He also met with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and President of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Ilija Vakic.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

LD042136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today received Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side of this committee. Kontic arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with Soviet government officials on topical questions of further promoting economic relations between the two countries. In a friendly and cordial conversation, which was attended also by Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Marko Orlandic, they discussed current economic cooperation and preparations for the conclusion of the economic cooperation agreement for 1981-85.

Radoje Kontic held separate talks with Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Yugoslav mixed committee, and with Minister of Railways Ivan Pavlovskiy. During the talks they positively assessed the level of economic cooperation achieved between the two countries and preparations for its development program during the next 5-year period. It was noted that commodity exchange last year exceeded $3.8 billion and that all conditions exist for further considerable growth this year. They also discussed outstanding questions of economic cooperation, the solution of which should contribute to a further advance of overall economic relations between the two countries.

ADMIRAL MAMULA DISCUSSES DEFENSE TASKS WITH CROAT LEADERS

AU040711 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Zagreb--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, in the course of a 2-day visit to Zagreb in company with associates, yesterday had talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. [paragraph continues]

In the course of the talks, experiences were exchanged and further tasks were agreed upon in organizing and strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection in Croatia.

DOLANC CONGRATULATES MEDITERRANEAN GAMES COMMITTEE ON SUCCESS

LD281414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Eighth Mediterranean Games in Split fully achieved the desired goals. These were, first of all, cooperation and friendship among young people of the Mediterranean and the development of physical culture and sports in Yugoslavia, Stane Dolanc, chairman of the committee, said at a session of the Mediterranean Games Committee.

The committee accorded particular recognition to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

At the committee meeting in Belgrade following a 2-hour discussion the report was adopted on the preparations, organization and holding of the Eighth Mediterranean Games.

Stane Dolanc, chairman of the games committee, was presented with special medallions of the committee and the city of Split in recognition of his great assistance in the organization and conducting of the games.

The Mediterranean Games achieved all political, economic sporting and cultural results, Stane Dolanc, chairman of the games committee, declared. He also stated that Yugoslavia must not be excluded, even in the conditions of the struggle for stabilization, from the world process of organizing great sporting competitions. It is necessary, however, to discover the most adequate self-managing methods which will serve for everything and also permanent forms of linkage, for sport is an integral part of our social life and policy. The experiences gained at the Mediterranean Games in Split are in this sense valuable.

BELGRADE COMMUNISTS ASSESS SELF-MANAGEMENT, DEFENSE TASKS

LD042020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Thanks to the involvement of the League of Communists and all subjective forces in Belgrade in the organizations of associated labor and local communities, the affirmation and power of our self-management system has found full expression in the last period. This was stressed in the opening report at today's session of the Belgrade League of Communists organization town conference by Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Belgrade League of Communists Town Committee. The delegates of the conference adopted a report on the work of the town committee, its working bodies and the working bodies of the conference, and a plan for work this year.

The democratization of relations in the League of Communists has contributed to the positive changes in ideopolitical and organizational training, reflected primarily in the strengthening of the role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the work of the action conferences and consultative meetings. Also, ideological and Marxist education is being increasingly linked to the needs of political and self-management action. Butulija stressed the need for intensified ideological work in the collectives where the technocratic approach, group ownership and entrepreneurial conduct are being imposed.

For a long time no political action has been so organized and widely accepted as the action for adopting the stabilization program, Butulija said, adding that it was of exceptional importance that with this activity the struggle for the realization of the self-management concept of the association of labor has been revived.

Butulija also stressed that because of the current economic and other difficulties there has been no demand for other, more urgent and reportedly more effective ways of approaching the solving of our concrete problems.

Indicating particularly the important results in the strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Ratko Butulija said that the basic course of this action was directed toward insuring the development of a system of defense and self-protection and linking these tasks directly with the whole of the self-management system. These questions reflect the broadest mobility of all the sociopolitical subjects in the town. Through the formation of territorial defense units the defense force of the local communities and associated labor organizations has been further developed successfully.

It was also stated that artistic associations--like the writers' associations and associations of musical artists--were successfully transforming themselves in accordance with the changes in society, but that the program councils were not yet acting in accordance with current needs. The example of the organization of a Mico Popovic exhibition in the Cvijeta Zuzoric' artists' pavilion was noted. It was pointed out that this exhibition was an antiself-management and antisocialist provocation. The blame for this lay with the program council and the self-management interest community commission for culture.

COLD WEATHER, PRODUCTION PROBLEMS CAUSE BELGRADE FUEL SHORTAGE

LD031538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--As reported by the city headquarters for fuel, recent cold weather and production difficulties have caused a shortage of some fuels. While there is sufficient gasoline, there is only enough heating fuel and butane to satisfy half the demand in Belgrade. Coal reserves are also low, but new supplies are expected in the next few days.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING BRITISH AMBASSADOR--Zagreb--R.A. Farquharson, outgoing ambassador of Great Britain, has visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia, on which occasion he was received on farewell visits by various officials. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD]

DEPARTING INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Kun Djaelani, Indonesian ambassador to Yugoslavia, in a farewell visit and handed him the order of the Yugoslav flag with ribbon awarded to the ambassador by President Tito. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 80 p 6 AU]

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank board of executive directors has approved a $86 million loan to Yugoslavia to finance "the third line of credit" for the development of agriculture. About $230 million will be provided for the same purpose from other sources. The loan will be used by all the republics and provinces. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 80 p 16 AU]

NEW SHIP FOR PRC--A 5,000-ton bulk carrier was launched at the Split shipyard on 1 March. The ship is the fourth of five ships built for the PRC. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 80 p 3 AU]